



ARNOLD
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL
REPORT
of the
Medical Officer of Health,

FOR THE YEAR
1938

INCLUDING THE REPORT OF THE
SANITARY INSPECTOR.

NOTTINGHAM:
MERBERT JONES AND SON, PRINTERS, WARSER GATE.
1939.

ARNOLD
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL
REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health,

FOR THE YEAR
1938

INCLUDING THE REPORT OF THE
SANITARY INSPECTOR.

NOTTINGHAM:
HERBERT JONES AND SON, PRINTERS, WARSER GATE,
1939.

ARNOLD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Chairman of the Council:

MR. G. HARTSHORN, J.P.

Vice-Chairman:

MR. S. HAMMOND.

Chairman of the Building and Sanitary Committee:

MR. J. WARDLE.

MRS. G. BRAMLEY.	MR. T. H. LEIVERS.
MR. H. DARNBROUGH.	„ W. LOCKLEY.
„ E. FRETTER.	MRS. E. H. MOUNTAIN.
„ F. JEW (deceased).	MR. G. POWLEY.
„ C. W. JUDGE.	„ C. H. SAXTON.
„ T. LEIVERS.	„ T. STURTON.
MR. C. N. STARBUCK (elected June, 1938).	

Health Department:

Medical Officer of Health: DR. HARVEY FRANCIS.

Sanitary Inspector: MR. F. HARRISON.

Health Visitor: MISS I. T. FARRELLY.

Clerks: MR. W. PEMBLETON, MR. F. H. JEW.

Maternity Nurses (County Council): MISS A. BILLINGTON,
MISS I. OLIVER, MISS E. ROLLETT.

Clerk to the Council: MR. A. H. JAMES.

Treasurer: MR. L. N. DURAND.

Surveyor: MR. H. M. ETHERINGTON.

Rating Officer: MR. T. GRETTON.

Baths Superintendent: MR. P. GADD.

Librarian: MR. E. HARPER.

Cemetery Superintendent: MR. H. LANE.

A.R.P. Organiser: MR. F. J. FAULKNER.

Assistant Director of Medical Services: (Honorary)
DR. REG. H. FRANCIS.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1938.

ARNOLD,

April, 1939.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
ARNOLD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour of presenting to you my Forty-second Annual Report, together with the Report of your Sanitary Inspector and Housing Officer. The Report is drawn up as nearly as possible on the lines indicated in the Annual Circular of the Ministry of Health, which states that it will be sufficient if the information given is limited to a record of alterations, improvements or developments which have taken place during the year, and that it will not be necessary to repeat matter which has appeared in previous reports.

It is also requested that these Annual Reports should be completed not later than the middle of May, but it is not always possible to do this, because the returns from the Registrar-General, on which the chief statistics are estimated, are not usually received in time enough, but your Sanitary Inspector and myself finish the Report as soon as possible after the returns are received.

Generally speaking the health of the district during the year has been satisfactory, there were rather more cases of scarlet fever than usual, but these occurred at varying intervals during the last eight months and so there were never very many cases at the same time. Chicken-pox and mumps were prevalent during March and April and affected the attendances at the Arno Vale School. These were the chief infectious diseases during the year.

The Factories Act, 1937, came into force on 1st July. The chief alteration, from a medical point of view, is the very much more detailed medical examination required before a child can be employed at a factory, and a record of such examination has to be kept, the examining surgeon has the option of giving a provisional certificate for employment and a re-examination after an interval and of imposing conditions as to the nature of the work. He has also the power to obtain information of the child's health from the education authority. The Act should help in obtaining a great contribution towards health in industry.

The number of inhabited houses at the end of the year was 5,777, compared with 5,532 for the previous year, showing an increase of 245.

The Registrar-General has estimated the population at the middle of the year at 17,760, an increase of 310 on the figure for 1937. The natural increase of births over deaths is 155, so that according to these figures there are approximately only 155 new inhabitants in the district.

There were 168 deaths during the year, 72 males and 96 females ; the crude death rate is 9.45 and the adjusted (comparability factor) 9.82 per 1,000 of the population. These figures are considerably less than the previous year and less too than the average of England and Wales which was 11.6. A few years ago I pointed out the significance of the adjusted death rate, it is obvious that the population of all areas is not constituted the same as regards age and sex and so the crude death rate is not a fair comparison between the different areas. A standard for adjustment has been arrived at by taking the average mortality rates in England and Wales and applying them to the corresponding sex and age groups in the 1931 Census. The adjusting factor for this district is 1.04 and when multiplied by the crude death rate gives a death rate comparable with the similarly adjusted death rate of any other area.

There were 323 live births and the birth rate is 18.18 per 1,000 of the population, an increase on the previous year. The corresponding rate for England and Wales is 15.1.

There were 16 infant deaths and the infant mortality rate is 49 per 1,000 births compared with 40 in 1937, and with 53 for England and Wales.

SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres)	...	...	...	...	...	4,505
Registrar-General's estimate of resident Population, 1938	...	...	...	...	...	17,760
Population—Census 1931	...	...	...	...	...	14,470
" " 1921	...	...	...	...	...	11,800
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1938) according to Rate Books	...	...	...	...	...	5,777
Number of inhabited houses—Census 1931	...	...	...	...	...	3,736
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	£101,644
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	...	£390

Social Conditions:

It is not necessary to enumerate the chief industries in the district as they vary little year by year and no new factories have been established.

I regret to report an increasing amount of unemployment in the district, both in the totally and temporarily unemployed, and affecting both men and women. So far as I can gather the hosiery industry is the chief one affected, the uncertainty of the political situation and consequent want of confidence and foreign competition have been given to me as causes leading to a general depression in the textile trade. Collieries appear to have been working normally, but mechanisation is making a marked difference in the number of men employed. The constant annual rise in the amount of outdoor relief is an index of the amount of unemployment, with one exception this increase has been going on for the last ten years.

There is no evidence that any particular section of the community suffers from an excessive incidence of or mortality from tuberculosis or other diseases.

The following are approximately the number of persons employed at the chief local factories :—

Allen, Solly & Co. ...	...	...	430
I. & R. Morley ...	...	...	400
Home Brewery Co. ...	...	...	360
Daybrook Laundry Co. ...	...	...	350
J. Clarke & Co. ...	...	...	100
W. H. Archer ...	...	...	90
Henry Dessau Ltd. ...	...	...	80
Be-Ro Works ...	...	...	60
Smaller Works ...	...	...	30

Although there is increased unemployment these figures are practically the same as when I mentioned local employment in 1935.

The following figures have been kindly supplied to me by Mr. Stringfellow at the local Labour Exchange :—

TOTALLY UNEMPLOYED.

		Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.
1938	...	514	19	104	1
1937	...	436	16	92	3
	Totals	...	1938	...	638
			1937	...	547

TEMPORARILY UNEMPLOYED.

1938	...	153	6	104	2
1937	...	121	8	87	4
	Totals	...	1938	...	265
			1937	...	220

Arnold Social Service Association:

The Social Centre in Cavendish Street provides a Club where unemployed men and their wives, as well as old age pensioners, may enjoy activities of various kinds. The membership now is 100 men and 70 women.

The men get instruction in woodwork and gardening, etc., and can enjoy various games in the evening. A panel of advisers gives practical help and advice to the members in their various difficulties and problems.

The women's club meet every Tuesday afternoon for instruction in craftwork, drama, etc., and health and travel lectures are given. The instructors are provided by the Notts. Education Committee for both the men's and the women's classes.

Most of the men have allotments or have joined the Small Holdings Scheme for poultry rearing. They have contributed £60 to purchase at a very low rate 5½ tons of potatoes, tools, fertilisers, small seeds, etc.

A much larger building is required for the women's section of the work, and the Committee are now considering this problem.

Extracts from Vital Statistics :

					Total.	M.	F.
Live Births	—Legitimate	...	...	...	317	} Not available	
	—Illegitimate	...	...	...	6		
Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population	...	...	...	18.18			
Stillbirths	...	...	...	...	17	—	—
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still birth) births	...	...	...	52.63			
Deaths	...	...	...	...	168	72	96
Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population	...	...	...		Crude. 9.45	Adjusted. 9.82	

Deaths from Puerperal causes :

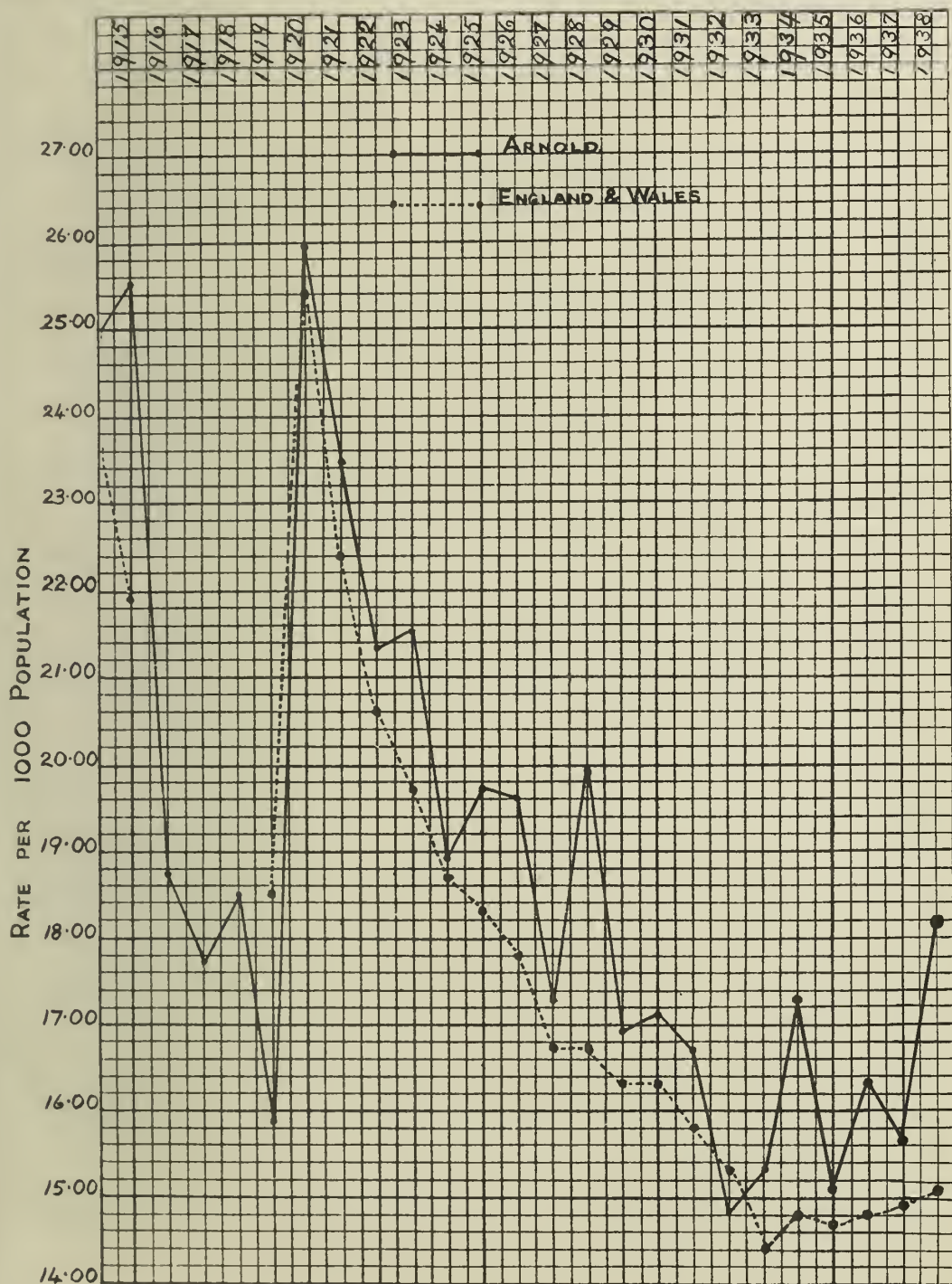
				Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.
No. 29	Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	0	0
No. 30	Other Puerperal causes	...	...	0	0

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :—

All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	49
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	47
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	166

ANNUAL BIRTH RATE PER 1000 POPULATION. 1915-1938

AS COMPARED WITH THE RATE FOR ENGLAND & WALES





Deaths from Measles (all ages)	0
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	0
„ „ Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)	2
„ „ Cancer (all ages)	29

The following table is an abstract from the Provisional Figures for England and Wales issued by the Registrar General.

	BIRTH RATE per 1,000 population.	DEATH RATE per 1,000 population.	INFANTILE DEATH RATE per 1,000 live Births.
ENGLAND AND WALES	15.1	11.6	53
126 Great Towns ...	15.0	11.7	57
148 Smaller Towns ...	15.4	11.0	51
London	13.4	11.4	57
ARNOLD	18.18	9.82	49

The maternal mortality rates for England and Wales are as follows :—

	Puerperal Sepsis.	Others.	Total.
Per 1,000 live births ...	0.89	2.19	3.08
„ „ total births	0.86	2.11	2.97
Arnold	0	0	0

CAUSES OF DEATH.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
DEATH RATE per 1,000 population ...	4.05	5.4	9.45
TOTAL DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES ...	72	96	168
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ...	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	1	—	1
Whooping Cough	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Influenza	—	1	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	3	4	7
Other Tuberculous Diseases	3	3	6
Syphilis	—	—	—
General Paralysis of the Insane	—	—	—
Cancer, Malignant Disease	8	21	29
Diabetes	2	1	3
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c.	3	12	15
Heart Disease	13	11	24
Aneurysm	—	—	—
Other Circulatory Diseases	5	2	7
Bronchitis	3	4	7
Pneumonia (all forms)	5	4	9
Other Respiratory Diseases	—	3	3
Peptic Ulcer	3	1	4
Diarrhœa, &c. (under 2 years)	1	1	2
Appendicitis	—	—	—
Cirrhosis of Liver	—	1	1
Other Diseases of Liver	—	1	1
Other Digestive Diseases	1	4	5
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	—	1	1
Puerperal Sepsis	—	—	—
Other Puerperal Causes	—	—	—
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, &c.	4	7	11
Senility	5	3	8
Suicide	1	1	2
Other Violence	4	4	8
Other Defined Diseases	5	6	11
Causes ill-defined or unknown	2	—	2

The following summary shows the number of Births, Deaths and Infantile Mortality, together with the respective Rates, since the year 1911 :—

YEAR.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS.		INFANTILE DEATHS.	
	Total number.	Rate per 1,000 population.	Total number.	Rate per 1,000 population.	Total number.	Rate per 1,000 Births.
1911	288	25.69	131	11.68	40	138
1912	289	24.81	132	11.33	26	89
1913	278	23.48	154	13.00	31	111
1914	293	24.92	156	13.27	36	124
1915	306	25.48	168	13.99	44	143
1916	225	18.78	164	14.89	30	133
1917	217	17.70	142	12.91	23	105
1918	225	18.57	225	20.81	24	106
1919	210	15.86	146	11.48	24	114
1920	343	25.95	135	10.21	29	84
1921	281	23.43	139	11.59	20	71
1922	258	21.32	137	11.32	17	65
1923	261	21.58	146	12.07	20	76
1924	229	18.83	111	9.12	13	56
1925	242	19.67	146	11.86	11	45
1926	246	19.61	128	10.20	12	48
1927	221	17.23	132	10.29	13	58
1928	259	19.95	137	10.55	13	50
1929	229	16.97	161	11.93	11	48
1930	247	17.08	152	10.51	12	48
1931	244	16.68	165	11.28	19	77
1932	227	14.84	163	10.66	13	57
1933	234	15.37	173	11.35	20	85
1934	269	17.29	178	11.89	18	66
1935	246	15.15	142	9.08	14	56
1936	275	16.34	172	10.22	12	43
1937	273	15.64	196	11.67	11	40
1938	323	18.18	168	9.82	16	49

Transferable Deaths:

There were 55 inward transferable deaths during the year compared with 64 in 1937. These are cases of residents dying outside the district and transferred to this district for final registration by the Registrar-General.

The deaths occurred at the following places :—

Nottingham General Hospital	...	19
Basford Institution	... ..	12
Children's Hospital	... ..	10
Notts. County Mental Hospital	... ..	2
Ransom Sanatorium	... ..	2
City Isolation Hospital	... ..	1
Other Districts	... ..	9

Nine persons died in this district and were transferred to other districts for final registration.

Age Mortality :

The following Table shows the analysis of the ages at which the Deaths occurred, also the Percentage of total Deaths :—

						Deaths.	Percentage.
Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	16	9.52
Over 1 year and under 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	9	5.35
" 5	"	"	"	15	"	6	3.57
" 15	"	"	"	25	"	9	5.35
" 25	"	"	"	45	"	13	7.73
" 45	"	"	"	65	"	33	19.64
" 65	"	"	"	75	"	38	22.61
" 75	"	...	...	...	...	44	26.19

Sickness in the District:

The year has been uneventful from the medical point of view. Excepting for the epidemic of scarlet fever, as already mentioned, there is no special comment to be made on the general health of the district, which has been quite of a normal character during the year.

There was fortunately no epidemic of influenza.

The list of notifiable diseases appears later in the report in tabulated form.

Poor Law Relief :

The amount of out-door relief administered during the year was approximately £3,100.

Previous figures are :—

1925	...	...	...	£1,164
1926	...	...	...	£9,290
1927	...	...	...	£960
1928	...	...	...	£915
1929	...	...	...	£950
1930	...	...	...	£1,200
1931	...	...	...	£1,450
1932	...	...	...	£1,300
1933	...	...	...	£1,850
1934	...	...	...	£1,950
1935	...	...	...	£2,400
1936	...	...	...	£2,250
1937	...	...	...	£2,500

SECTION B.**GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.****Public Health Officers of the Local Authority :**

Medical Officer of Health and Officer in charge of the Infant Welfare Centre ...	Harvey Francis, M.D. (part-time).
Ante-Natal Clinic ...	Philip Bradbury, M.B., Ch.B. John H. Francis, M.B., B.Chir. M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Reg. H. Francis, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Bernard Mountain, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. B.Ch., D.T.M. & H.
Sanitary Inspector and ... Officer appointed under the Housing Acts ...	Frank Harrison, A.R.S.I., Sanitary Inspector's, and Meat and Food Inspector's Certificates of the Royal Sanitary Institute (full- time).
Health Visitor ...	Miss I. T. Farrelly, Health Visitors Certificate, State Registered Nurse, State Certified Midwife.
Midwives (County Council)...	Miss A. Billington, State Certified Midwife. Miss I. Oliver, State Registered Nurse, State Certified Midwife. Miss E. Rollett, State Registered Nurse, State Certified Midwife.

Laboratory Facilities :

The County Council examine clinical material (sputum, swabs, etc.) free of charge.

Bacteriological Examinations :

The following Table shows the Bacteriological Examinations from this district, sent to the County Council Laboratory during the year.

DISEASE.	Positive	Negative.	Total.
Diphtheria ...	1	15	16
Tuberculosis ...	4	11	15
TOTALS ...	5	26	31

Ambulance Facilities :

- (a) **For Infectious Cases.** A Motor Ambulance provided and maintained by the Basford Rural District Council for the removal of the cases of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Enteric. **Small-pox.** Motor ambulance for the removal of cases of small-pox, maintained by the Rushcliffe Small-pox Joint Hospital Committee.
- (b) **For Non-infectious and Accident Cases.** The 25 h.p. Morris ambulance continues to give satisfaction. It gives free service to the public, and the members of the 47th Notts. Voluntary Aid Detachment of the British Red Cross Society provide the drivers and orderlies, who have done their work as usual in a most satisfactory way.

The work done by this detachment during the year is as follows :

Number of calls to accidents	...	...	100
Number of removals to hospital	...	...	156
Number of journeys with patients for hospital treatment, etc.	...	...	1,089

The ambulance was thus in use 1,345 times during the year and the total mileage covered was 10,762. The work increases regularly every year, the figures for the previous two years were 666 journeys and 7,240 miles in 1936, and 1,086 and 10,066 respectively in 1937. The enormous increase in the number of journeys during the last few years is nearly all due to the number of patients taken to hospital for treatment and brought home again; these cases are mainly for massage, electricity, radiant heat and X-rays, some of these are taken three times a week.

I have several times remarked on the lack of financial support given by patients towards the expenses of the ambulance. I am pleased to report that the contribution of £15 7s. 6d. this year is more than double that of the previous year. I refer of course to those patients who are taken several times a week for a long period, a small weekly contribution from these would considerably help the funds.

- (c) **For Maternity Patients.** These patients are taken to the hospital in the ordinary way in the ambulance.

Nursing in the Home:

- (a) **General.** No change has taken place in the arrangement for the nursing of the sick, for many years it has been done most efficiently by the Arnold, Daybrook and Woodthorpe Nursing Association which is supported entirely by voluntary contribution. The official report states that "the nurses gave good nursing care with a sympathetic interest in their patients. The records show that much work was being done and the service of the nurses were being utilised." I find that they paid 9,378 visits during the year.

- (b) **Infectious Diseases.** There is no special arrangement for nursing infectious cases.

Clinics and Treatment Centres:

Maternity and Child Welfare. These centres are established at the Council Offices and in Front Street, the former being open every Wednesday and Thursday afternoons and the latter on Wednesday morning. The Medical Officer attends every week at Arnot Hill and every other Wednesday at Front Street.

In my two last Annual Reports I have mentioned the very unsatisfactory premises at Front Street and the provision of a new clinic has been discussed a good many times. However I understand now that the proposal has been definitely abandoned. I regret this decision as I consider the premises quite unsuitable and not worthy of the district and I feel sure that with a more attractive and commodious clinic the work could be enormously increased in the north end of the town. As it is, most of the mothers prefer to come to Arnot Hill where we usually get more than we can properly manage. There must be many who, not liking Front Street, consider Arnot Hill too far, and therefore do not go anywhere. I hope in the near future that the Council will reconsider the subject and meanwhile it is to be hoped that more suitable temporary premises can be obtained.

Dr. Carol Sims, on behalf of the Ministry, inspected the centres in February. She expressed to me that she thought we had done a good deal since her last visit, but that she hoped that the post-natal clinics would be more developed. I do not think it is possible here to have a separate clinic for that work, we have found that very few women bother about coming and it would simply be a waste of time for the staff to be in attendance; the best that can be done at present is to tell the mothers at the ante-natal clinic to report after the confinement on their usual day.

The following figures show the number of attendances of infants and children at the Child Welfare Centres :—

1923	...	...	...	2,425
1924	...	...	...	2,477
1925	...	...	...	2,648
1926	...	...	...	2,443
1927	...	...	...	2,620
1928	...	...	...	3,049
1929	...	...	...	2,853
1930	...	...	...	3,123
1931	...	...	...	3,929
1932	...	...	...	5,562
1933	...	...	...	5,098
1934	...	...	...	5,126
1935	...	...	...	5,803
1936	...	...	...	5,529
1937	...	...	...	5,675
1938	...	...	...	6,702

It will be noticed that the figure for the year is a record for the district and an increase of over 1,000 on the previous year. The Health Visitor in her excellent report supplies some additional interesting figures and information generally as to the work in her department.

School Clinics:

The Nottinghamshire Education Committee administer the Minor Ailment Clinic and the Dental Clinic for pre-school children, the Health Visitor reports on the attendances at these clinics.

Hospitals:

It is not necessary to enumerate the different hospitals in Nottingham serving this district, they are the same as before and full details have been given in previous reports.

The hospitals with which the Council is directly concerned are :—

- (1) The Small-pox Hospital at Hucknall.
- (2) Lodge Moor Hospital at Sheffield. (Cerebro-spinal cases.)
- (3) Basford Sanatorium. (Scarlet fever and diphtheria.)
- (4) Basford Institution. (Complicated maternity cases.)
- (5) Women's Hospital. ,, ,, ,,

The first two have fortunately not been required.

As you are aware Basford Sanatorium has not been able to take any of our cases for the last eighteen months, it serves a very wide area and is practically always full and naturally outside areas have to make other arrangements.

An isolation hospital is still the crying need in this district, it will be some years before the large county one is available and it behoves all the local districts to formulate a plea for the provision of a joint hospital to tide us over the intervening period. Lately I attended a meeting of the districts concerned and it was agreed that something must be done, and the meeting was adjourned for the different Councils to consider. It is very rarely that an outside case can be taken into a local hospital, few of the isolation hospitals are large enough for their own population. I was fortunate enough to be able to remove a scarlet fever case to the Worksop Hospital and another of diphtheria to the City Isolation Hospital, it was only under great pressure that the latter case was admitted and I was given to understand that it could not be done again, as both these cases were in the Children's Hospital it was obvious they had to be removed without delay.

I am able to give the following interesting details of Arnold residents who were treated in the Nottingham General Hospital during 1937 (the figures for 1938 are not yet available) and the cost to the Hospital :—

In-patients	...	136	} Cost	...	£1,024 8s. 5d.
Out-patients	...	146			

These figures are practically the same as in 1936, though the cost is slightly lower, they compare favourably with other similar districts.

Midwifery and Maternity Services:

The same official three midwives are still practising in the district, their record of work during the year is as follows :—

As Midwives	...	...	...	...	169 cases
As Maternity Nurses	...	...	...	...	41 „
As Midwives, but medical assistance required	...	...	...	...	50 „

The Consultants for difficult and complicated cases of midwifery remain the same, but their services were only once required. Nineteen women required hospital treatment for their confinements, albuminuria, unsuitable home conditions and puerperal pyrexia were the chief causes. These cases were distributed as follows :—

Women's Hospital	...	...	6
Basford Institution	...	...	5
General Hospital	...	...	5
Greendale Hospital	...	...	1
Southwell Institution	...	...	1
Mansfield Institution	...	...	1

The two last were sent to these places because the Basford Institution was full.

The arrangements with the County Council and Women's Hospital continue to work satisfactorily and there has been no difficulty in obtaining admission.

Ante-Natal Clinic:

Sessions are held weekly on Tuesday afternoons. One hundred and sixty-eight women attended this clinic during the year and made 510 attendances.

The figures for the previous six years are :—

		Women.		Attendances.
1932	...	48	...	90
1933	...	67	...	138
1934	...	78	...	149
1935	...	107	...	214
1936	...	121	...	323
1937	...	172	...	439

The number of women is practically the same as in 1937, but they made more attendances. The total number of births notified was 323, so that 52 per cent. of the mothers attend the clinic, practically all

these patients are confined at home, but there are quite a number who go to nursing homes where they obtain some ante-natal supervision and most of the doctors' cases prefer to be looked after in their own homes instead of going to the clinic, so taking these facts into consideration I do not think there are many women who do not receive ante-natal supervision.

I should like to point out that diagnosis of presentation is not by any means the only function of ante-natal clinics. In addition to the general clinical examination, questions of diet, hygiene, the prevention of toxæmias, and the encouragement of confidence in the mother form an important part of the work.

It is a great asset that at our clinic both the doctor, who will be called in if necessary, and the midwife are both present, it is very helpful to both and is a source of confidence to the patient.

Fifty sterilised outfits were sold during the year.

I am frequently notified from the Shire Hall that some of the women for whom appointments have been made by the dentist do not attend and even take no notice of a second appointment. This is very discourteous and inconsiderate treatment and a waste of the dentist's time and shows how some people do not appreciate or are not sufficiently grateful for what is being done for them.

Forty expectant mothers received treatment.

Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers, Illegitimate Infants and Homeless Children in the area:

There is no Institutional provision for unmarried mothers, etc., in the district.

Maternal and Infant Mortality:

It is very satisfactory to report that there have been no maternal deaths during the year.

There were 16 infant deaths and the infant mortality rate is 49 per 1,000 births. The statistics regarding infant mortality appear in a previous table and show how enormously the death rate has been decreasing during the last 20 years. This is undoubtedly due to the greatly improved public health administration in the country, especially to the infant welfare centres.

In this district only once before 1920 has this death rate been below 100, the usual rate for years was between 140 and 150, in 1897 it was 254 and in 1904 200.

Health Visiting:

It will be seen from her Report that the Health Visitor has had a busy year, her visits and the attendances at the Centres have both increased and it is surprising that she has been able to find time for so

much visiting as it has to be remembered that three afternoons a week she has to be at Arnot Hill and one morning at Front Street. The work is certainly too much for one and I am pleased that the Council have consented to have a second one.

Her Report follows and shows in a concise form the amount of work which has been done during the year.

Health Visitor's Report for the year ending 31st December, 1938 :

Notification of births received from :—

Doctors	37
Midwives	194
Registrar	26
Other Local Authorities ..	66
	<hr/>
	323
	<hr/>
Stillbirths	17
	<hr/>
Illegitimate	6
	<hr/>

Visits :

Ante-natal	297
"Notification" visits	335
Infants under 1 year	1,202
Children over 1 year	2,380
	<hr/>
	4,214
	<hr/>

Infant Life Protection.

Number of children received for reward	7
	<hr/>
Number of children on the register at end of year	5
	<hr/>
Number of visits—First visits ...	2
Subsequent visits	26
	<hr/>
	28
	<hr/>

The Infant Welfare Centre:

Owing to the increased number of new houses in certain parts of the district, there are quite a number of infants under five years who have come from other districts and have not yet been traced, except those who come to the Centre and others by personal contact in the street.

Total attendances of infants under 1 year	4,209
Total attendances of children 1-5 years	2,493
<hr/>	
Total attendances of children under 5 years	6,702
<hr/>	
Total attendances of mothers	5,879
<hr/>	
Total attendances of mothers & children	12,581
<hr/>	
Total attendances of individual children	680
Total attendances of individual mothers	576
<hr/>	
New members	283
<hr/>	
Infants enrolled under 1 year	245
Infants enrolled over 1 year	28
Transfers from other districts	10
<hr/>	
Percentage of live births represented by the number enrolled under 1 year ...	80.06
<hr/>	

There were 323 births during the year, this is not the true figure for the whole year, as seven notifications were received since the 1939 register was opened and will therefore be included in next year's report.

Of this figure—323, there were 17 still-births, including some babies who died 48 hours after birth.

Branch Clinic:

The attendances at the Branch Clinic each Wednesday average over 16.

	Infants under one year.	Children over one year.	Mothers.
Attendances	548	231	679
<hr/>			
Total 779			

Medical Consultations:

Total Number ...		732	
Total number of Sessions held		...	73
Arnot Hill Clinic. Branch Clinic.			
No. of Sessions held ... ..	...	49	24
Total attendances ... ..	...	638	94
<hr/>			
Total number of clinics ... ..	...	100	49

Toddlers' Clinic:

Number of Sessions	...	...	...	...	10
Attendances	...	...	...	...	108

There has been a slight improvement in the attendances at this clinic during the year. Children between the ages of 2-5 years continue to increase in numbers at the weekly clinics. In fact a large number have not been included in the number 2,493 shown above, because they enter at a rush hour and are omitted to be weighed and recorded, others refuse to be weighed and so are not counted in the day's attendances. A toddler's room will be much welcomed by all when we get a new health centre and so lessen the congestion and noise which continues each week.

Ante-Natal Centre.

Number of Sessions held	...	...	...	47
Total attendances	...	...	...	510
Number of Women who attended	...	...	...	179

Percentage of Total Notified (live and still) births represented by the total number of women who attended at the Ante-Natal and Post-Natal services throughout the year : 55.41.

Eleven women attended for post-natal examination during the year.

There is a remarkable increase in the sales of Maternity outfits during the year compared with previous years. Fifty were purchased in 1938, while in 1936 thirteen were sold. By this increase it is evident that the part played by the County Council Midwives in the district while supervising the expectant mother in her home and at the Centre, has had the desired effect in making her realise that asepsis and hygiene is as important in domiciliary midwifery as in hospitals and nursing homes.

The Council supplied three home helps for confinements, one of the cases had the assistance of a help for four weeks because of Scarlet fever in the home during the lying-in period.

Free Milk Scheme:

The Council granted milk to 40 necessitous families under the Maternity and Child Welfare control. Full amount supplied was 173½ gallons.

Dental Treatment:

Under this scheme there were 40 expectant women and 60 pre-school children notified to the County Council's Dental department for treatment. It is regretted that a number of women fail to keep appointments with the Dental Officers or continue to have the dental treatment advised by the Officers carried out.

Minor Ailment Clinic:

Twenty-four pre-school children received medical supervision and minor ailment treatment ; 48 attendances were made in the year.

Two Inspectors came from the Ministry to inspect the Welfare Services during the past year. Doctor Sims who made an inspection on 16th February, strongly emphasised the importance of post-natal examination and urged that a much greater attendance of women at the post-natal clinics must be achieved before the Ministry are satisfied. Apart from the Inspector's remarks on this work, she expressed her satisfaction with the progress of the centre. On the 8th March, Miss Colles visited the district to enquire about Boarded-out Children. While here she paid a visit to three homes where children are under the care of foster mothers.

There has been a number of cases of whooping cough amongst pre-school children during the year, other illnesses were confined to bronchitis and chills. With the absence of overcrowding and the increasing number of new houses, especially in the Coppice Road area, it is expected that the present year should show a great improvement in the health and environmental conditions of young children in Arnold.

I. T. FARRELLY,
Health Visitor.

Infant Life Protection—Children Act, 1908:

There were three boarded-out children at the end of the year.

The Health Visitor has informed me that the condition and surroundings of these children are satisfactory.

There was an Inspector from the Ministry of Health concerning this work during the year.

Orthopædic Treatment:

Patients requiring this treatment are sent to the Orthopædic Department of the General Hospital or to the Cripples' Guild.

SECTION F.—PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

General:

The following tables show the number of notifiable infectious diseases which have occurred, also the age groups and deaths.

Tuberculosis is similarly treated in a separate table.

The total number of notifiable diseases was 62, and including Tuberculosis 88, an increase of 39 compared with the previous year. The increase is due mainly to scarlet fever and in a lesser degree to tuberculosis ; pneumonia cases were exactly the same as in 1937.

SCARLET FEVER.—Forty-three cases were notified during the year, as mentioned before these occurred at varying intervals and were as usual quite mild cases, although an inward transfer death was reported as due to a complication of the disease ; admission for two of them was obtained at Bagthorpe and Worksoy Isolation Hospitals, but it was impossible to obtain hospital isolation for any of the others.

PNEUMONIA.—Ten cases were notified and there were nine deaths, only one of which was a notified case.

DIPHTHERIA.—There was only one case, and, as previously mentioned, it was removed to the City Isolation Hospital from the Children's Hospital.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.—Five cases occurred, three of which were treated in the General Hospital, they all recovered.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.—There was only one case which was very mild and recovered without any loss of vision.

SMALLPOX AND TYPHOID FEVER.—The Port of London Sanitary Authority reported that two persons who had been in contact with these diseases on board ship were proceeding to this district. I found the smallpox contact had been recently vaccinated and was quite free of the disease. The typhoid contact could not be traced. She was not known at the address given nor in the neighbourhood. I reported this fact to London, but heard nothing more.

MEASLES, CHICKEN-POX AND MUMPS occurred sporadically during the year, but there was no widespread epidemic.

Disinfection has as usual been carried out very efficiently under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector.

The following are the case rates for England and Wales of certain infectious diseases per 1,000 of the population as compared with similar rates for Arnold :—

		England and Wales.	Arnold.
Small-pox	...	—	—
Scarlet Fever	...	2.41	2.42
Diphtheria	...	1.58	0.056
Enteric Fever	...	0.03	—
Erysipelas	...	0.40	0.11
Pneumonia	...	1.10	0.56

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING THE YEAR 1938.

DISEASE.	Total cases Notified.	Under 1 year.	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—35	35—45	45—65	Over 65 years.	Cases ad- mitted to Hospital.
Scarlet Fever ...	43	—	1	—	2	4	22	11	2	1	—	—	—	2
Diphtheria ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	3
Pneumonia ...	10	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	3	4	1	—	—
Erysipelas ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Ophthalmia ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	62	1	1	—	3	5	22	11	3	9	6	—	1	6

DEATHS FROM NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

	Total Deaths	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—35	35—45	45—65	Over 65 years.
Pneumonia ...	9	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	2	1
Scarlet Fever ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

Cancer :

The following is the mortality from Cancer during the last few years :—

				% of Total Deaths.
1923	...	9	...	6.16%
1924	...	12	...	10.81%
1925	...	19	...	13.01%
1926	...	20	..	15.63%
1927	...	17	..	12.89%
1928	...	16	..	11.68%
1929	...	19	...	11.80%
1930	...	18	...	11.84%
1931	...	21	...	12.73%
1932	...	31	...	19.02%
1933	...	13	...	7.51%
1934	...	18	...	10.11%
1935	...	16	...	11.26%
1936	...	28	...	16.27%
1937	...	29	...	14.79%
1938	...	27	...	16.07%

The death-rate per 1,000 of the population is 1.52 compared with 1.66 in 1937, eight of the deaths were in males and 19 in females.

The sites of the growths were as follows :—

MALES.				FEMALES.			
Lung	...	...	2	Genital organs	...	...	5
Rectum	...	...	2	Stomach	...	...	4
Liver	...	...	1	Breast	...	...	3
Tongue	...	...	1	Intestinal Tract	...	...	3
Oesophagus	...	...	1	Pancreas	...	...	2
Pancreas	...	...	1	Liver	...	...	1
				Rectum	...	...	1

The average age at death was 61.12 in the male and 67.47 in the female.

To show the activity with which this disease is being treated in this County I cannot do better than quote from the Report of the Radium Registrar. He says, "New patients admitted and treated in the Nottingham General Hospital numbered 201 and there were 1,126 attendances at the Follow-up and Out-patients clinics, and it is most gratifying and encouraging to see here many patients who received radium treatment for cancer, four, five, six and more years ago, and who are now well and free from symptoms of disease, patients who, but for radium, would now be dead."

Cancer has now become the second on the list of fatal diseases in this country, and the annual death-rate has nearly doubled in the course of a generation. Thus in 1901 it was 835 per million of the population and in 1937, 1,624.

So far as this County is concerned the supply of radium is sufficient and I have never heard of any case which has had difficulty in obtaining treatment.

Other parts of the country are not so fortunate and the Government are now passing "The Cancer Bill" through Parliament, the chief items of which are :—

- (1) To make further provision (monetary) for the treatment of cancer.
- (2) To provide facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of the disease.
- (3) To authorise the payment of the travelling expenses of the patient.
- (4) To prohibit the publication of any advertisement offering to treat any person for cancer or to prescribe a remedy.

The estimated cost of this Bill is £600,000 a year.

Prevention of Blindness:

Section 176 of the Public Health Act, 1936. No action necessary.

The County Council have arranged for the treatment of necessitous blind persons.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality during 1938 :

Particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis and of all deaths from the disease in the district during 1938 :—

AGE PERIODS.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 to 5 years ...	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
5—15 ...	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	1
15—25 ...	—	7	—	2	1	2	—	1
25—35 ...	2	5	—	—	—	1	—	—
35—45 ...	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—
45—55 ...	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
55—65 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	7	14	1	4	4	5	1	2

The following table shows the number of new cases of Tuberculosis notified each year :—

		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.
1923	...	11	...	1
1924	...	16	...	0
1925	...	12	...	4
1926	...	5	...	2
1927	...	5	...	0
1928	...	6	...	2
1929	...	8	...	2
1930	...	15	...	4
1931	...	13	...	3
1932	...	12	...	3
1933	...	11	...	4
1934	...	18	...	2
1935	...	15	...	0
1936	...	18	...	6
1937	...	18	...	3
1938	...	21	...	5

During the year eight pulmonary cases removed to other districts and five came to live here. One man disappeared from the district and could not be traced.

Nine patients received sanatorium treatment.

No action was necessary to be taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, relating to persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis employed in the milk trade, or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936, relating to the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis.

At the end of the year there were the following cases of tuberculosis in the district :—

Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
Males	Females.	Males.	Females.
32	52	8	11

giving a total of 103, compared with 91 at the same time in 1937.

There were nine deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis, three of which had never been previously notified, two of these were inward transfers from hospitals, and I obtained reasonable explanations of the omissions : the third was that of a girl who was found dead and had not been attended by a doctor.

There were three deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis and one, who died in hospital, was an unnotified case ; the explanation from the doctor was that he quite forgot that he ought to have notified it to the place of the usual residence of the patient.

The Ministry attach considerable importance to this subject and ask Medical Officers of Health to specifically report on the ratio of non-notified tuberculosis deaths to total tuberculosis deaths. Local notification of the disease is quite satisfactory.

There is no evidence of excessive incidence of, or mortality from, tuberculosis in any occupation in the area.

The death-rate of pulmonary tuberculosis is 0.506 per 1,000 of the population.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area:

Your Sanitary Inspector and Housing Officer has written a full and interesting account of his work during the year, and I am pleased once more to testify to the thorough and efficient way in which he has done it. He has been very helpful in preventing the spread of infectious disease, which, in some cases, has been difficult owing to the want of an isolation hospital.

Schools:

These have been inspected during the year. In two instances attention was called to minor sanitary defects; the plumber, as a matter of fact, had the job in hand in one case and the other was going to be rectified the same day. I was impressed with the general tidiness of the schools.

I hope that in due course some of the schools will be replaced on the model of the Robert Mellors and Arno Vale Schools.

In infectious diseases an endeavour is made to exclude the contact children from school for the specified time suggested by the County Medical Officer of Health.

Head teachers have again been good enough to notify the absence of children on account of infectious diseases, especially those which are unnotifiable, and of which one would probably only casually hear.

Air Raid Precautions:

Mr. F. J. Faulkner, A.R.P. Organiser, reports as follows.—“Considerable progress has been made during the last few weeks in the recruiting of volunteers for all services, and since the introduction of the National Service Guide 293 volunteers have been enrolled, bringing the total strength of all services up to 466 men and women.

A further 141 volunteers are still required to attain the maximum war establishment of 607.

It is worthy of note that practically all volunteers are sincere and conscientious workers for the Organisation, and are prepared to place their spare time at the disposal of the department for any peace-time duties requiring execution, in addition to their war-time obligations, a quality, together with the high standard of training maintained

throughout all services, which has been responsible mainly for the satisfactory development of the Scheme in this district. The people of Arnold are particularly fortunate in having such a body of volunteers at their disposal, and can apply for advice and information with every confidence."

Dr. Reg. H. Francis, Assistant Director of Medical Services, states :—"The Medical A.R.P. Service is progressing satisfactorily, and judging from what I hear, the state of organisation and training is as advanced as any in the County.

The First Aid Post is now organised in three eight-hour shifts, and two of these shifts are up to war establishment. The rest of the service is organised on a basis of two twelve-hour shifts.

As in other districts, the chief shortage of volunteers occurs in the women's transport section. Of the 78 car and ambulance drivers and attendants required, only 18 are enrolled to date.

One hundred and thirty-eight men and women are required for First Aid work, and of these 120 are enrolled.

These figures only include volunteers who are definitely available for A.R.P. work in wartime, and who can be relied upon to turn out for duty whenever required. In addition there are about 30 women who have enrolled and are being organised into auxiliary services such as canteen work, etc., as their responsibilities at home prevent them from undertaking the regular duties required of a First Aid Worker. Training is proceeding smoothly—one course following immediately upon another. At the moment there are 37 fully-trained volunteers and about 90 undergoing training. Another 40 will be fully-trained by the beginning of June.

I should like to bring to the notice of the Council the invaluable secretarial assistance given to me by Mrs. Severn of 42, Wadham Road. Without her most efficient help the task of the Director of Medical Services in recent weeks would have been an impossible one.

Since writing the above, 30 more volunteers have enrolled and their training will commence forthwith."

In conclusion, I would like to express to the Chairman and Members of the Council my indebtedness for the support and consideration which they have accorded me, and to the officials of the Council for their help in many ways, and particularly to the Sanitary Inspector for much assistance in compiling this Report.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

HARVEY FRANCIS,

Medical Officer of Health.

Annual Report of the Sanitary Inspector for the Year 1938.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
COUNCIL OFFICES,
ARNOLD,
May, 1939.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
ARNOLD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit this my Thirteenth Annual Report on the Sanitary Administration of the district for the year ending 31st December, 1938.

Once more it has been difficult to find sufficient time to prepare this Report, so that the same is again submitted to you in as brief a manner as possible.

It gives me pleasure to record the fact that the whole of the matters reported as outstanding at the end of December, 1937, have been completed or are now receiving the attention of your Council.

1. *Slum Clearance Programme*.—66 houses have been erected for the re-housing of displaced persons. Programme completed with the exception of providing 36 one-bedroomed bungalows, chiefly for aged persons living alone in condemned cottages.
2. *Overcrowding*.—Further cases abated by displacement into larger houses and by exchanges.
3. *Public Baths*.—Two new dressing-rooms with showers, etc., completed. Steam-heating system overhauled and re-arranged to better advantage.
4. *Slop Closets*.—Tenders invited and Contracts arranged for the replacement of 175 of these closets with the standard wash-down type of water closet.

Contracts substantially completed at the end of 1938.

5. *Refuse Vehicle*.—One new 10-cubic yard Freighter Refuse Vehicle purchased and put into service during the year, with satisfactory results.

6. *Daybrook Tip*.—The filling up of land adjoining the Arnot Hill Public Park, commenced in August, 1936, will be completed by the end of April, 1939.

7. *Trade Refuse*.—Scheme for collection of Trade Refuse prepared, and scale of charges adopted 1st October, 1938.

Any further remarks I will reserve and include under the respective headings of this Report.

Building Operations:

The Surveyor's Department have kindly supplied me with the following summary of Plans deposited for approval during 1938. This gives a good indication of the building activities prevailing in the district.

Dwelling-houses	304
Additions and alterations to dwelling-houses ...	8
Garages—Private	15
Garages—Commercial	3
Shops	3
Houses and Shops	6
Additions and alterations to Shops	3
Factories—alterations	1
Hotel	1
Sub-Station (Electricity)	1
Estate Development—New Roads, etc.	11
Cinema—alterations	1
Laundry—additions	2
Petrol Pump Shed (Factory)	1
Greenhouses (Commercial)	1
Wireless School	1
New Offices	2
Club Premises	1
Total Plans ..	<u>365</u>

Number of Temporary Building Licences issued during the year ... 60

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply:

The Corporation of the City of Nottingham is the Water Authority for this Urban District, and a constant and good quality supply of drinking water is available throughout the whole of the district.

No curtailment of supply or restrictions were imposed on account of the drought during February, March and April, 1938.

I am indebted to Mr. B. W. Davies, Engineer and General Manager of the Nottingham Corporation Water Department, for the following information.

During the year, 2,419 yards of new water mains have been laid in the district. These were rendered necessary by new building developments.

It is estimated that the quantity of water used in Arnold during 1938, for domestic and industrial purposes, was 219,251,193 gallons.

Monthly rainfall at the Bestwood Pumping Station, Mansfield Road, Redhill, for the year ending 31st December, 1938 :—

	Inches.		Inches.
January ...	2.450	July ...	2.870
February ...	0.760	August ...	1.650
March ...	0.070	September ...	2.060
April ...	0.070	October ...	2.300
May ...	2.530	November ...	2.660
June ...	1.170	December ...	3.700
Carried forward	7.050	Total ...	22.290

Previous year's totals :—	1933 ...	21.220 inches.
	1934 ...	19.340 „
	1935 ...	27.310 „
	1936 ...	25.620 „
	1937 ...	25.110 „

Analysis.

I append Analyst's Report on Chemical Analysis and Bacteriological Examination of sample of drinking water :—

Received 21st April, 1938, from The Arnold Urban District Council.

This sample contains per 100,000 parts :—

Total Solids dried at 100°C.	...	...	21.20
Suspended Matter	...	...	absent.
Chlorine as chlorides	...	...	2.84
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrate	...	...	0.60
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrite	...	...	absent.
Free Ammonia	...	...	absent.
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	absent.
Temporary Hardness	...	...	8.50
Permanent Hardness	...	...	4.00
Oxygen absorbed in 3 hours at 80°F.	...	...	nil.
pH value	...	...	7.90
Appearance	...	...	clear and bright
Odour	...	...	none.
Taste and Colour	...	...	normal.

Total number of organisms growing on agar	
at 37°C. in 1 day per c.c.	1
Total number of organisms growing on agar	
at 37°C. in 2 days per c.c.	5
Total number of organisms growing on agar	
at 21°C. in 3 days per c.c.	30
Bacillus Coli	absent in 150 c.c.

This sample is of excellent quality.

(Signed) W. W. TAYLOR,
Consulting Chemist, Public Analyst.

Meteorological Report:

I am again greatly indebted to Mr. Arnold B. Tinn, Fellow of the Royal Meteorological Society, for his kindness in supplying the following information on the observations taken at his Woodthorpe station during the year 1938.

The height of this station is 225 feet O.D.

"The year 1938 was a mild one, with rainfall a little below the average. The month of July had a mean temperature one degree below the average. April, May and December were about normal, and the remaining eight months were warmer than usual. March and November were characterised by phenomenally high mean temperatures, and a record height for November of 67.8 degrees was touched on the 5th of the month. the reading of 25.8 degrees on May 8th was notably low for the season. An unusual feature of the summer was the absence of really high temperatures. The hottest days of the year were July 19th with 76.5 degrees and August 6th with 76.9 degrees. On an average the hottest day of the summer touches 85 degrees, and a summer without a single day of 80 degrees is uncommon. Night frosts totalled 33, and this is an exceptionally small number compared with the average of about 70. The coldest weather of the year occurred during the latter half of December. The 18th and 19th of December were very bitter days owing to the strong dry east wind accompanying the frost. The lowest temperatures of the year were registered on December 20th, when a minimum reading of 19.7 was followed by a maximum of 27.9 degrees. Most of the year's snow fell in December, and not in the January to March period as is normally the case. The total snowfall for the year amounted to seven inches, of which six and a half inches fell in December. At 9 a.m. on December 22nd the depth of snow lying at Woodthorpe was 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and the Water Engineer of the City of Nottingham reported 7 inches on Ramsdale Hill at the same time. A striking feature of the year's weather was the exceptionally long spring drought. An absolute drought prevailed from April 5th to May 11th, and a partial drought of 100 days from February 1st to May 11th, during which period only 0.94 inches of rain fell. The heaviest daily fall for the year was 0.89 inches on December 31st. The rainfall in the second half of the year was 16.13 inches, compared with only 7.45 inches in the first half."

ARNOLD B. TINN,
F.R.Met.S.

SUMMARY OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT WOODTHORPE, 1938.

	Warmest Day.	Coldest Night.	Mean Temp.	Mean Max. Temp.	Mean Min. Temp.	Nights with Frost.	Rain inches.	Rain Days.	Most Rain in one day. inches.	Days with		
										Snow.	Thunder	Fog.
January ...	55.2 24th	28.9 11th	41.8	46.9	36.7	2	2.64	20	0.50 11th	2	0	3
February ...	59.8 25th	29.2 18th	41.0	46.1	35.9	4	0.75	10	0.27 25th	5	0	1
March ...	63.6 11th	27.7 7th	48.9	58.4	39.3	5	0.13	3	0.06 26th	0	0	7
April ...	62.3 12th	24.7 11th	45.2	54.5	35.9	7	0.06	2	0.04 2nd	0	0	1
May ...	68.9 11th	25.8 8th	51.5	60.4	42.6	1	2.43	11	0.68 17th	0	0	0
June ...	75.6 17th	41.7 16th	58.5	67.2	49.9	0	1.44	11	0.51 1st	0	1	0
July ...	76.5 19th	43.0 1st	59.7	68.0	51.3	0	3.02	18	0.57 14th	0	4	0
August ...	76.9 6th	37.4 31st	60.8	69.0	52.6	0	1.95	16	0.71 28th	0	6	1
September ...	74.0 13, 23	35.2 1st	56.4	64.4	48.4	0	1.78	17	0.27 24, 27	0	1	4
October ...	64.8 13th	34.6 26th	50.5	57.2	43.8	0	2.65	17	0.69 3rd	0	1	6
November ...	67.8 5th	30.2 27th	47.9	53.8	42.1	2	2.55	19	0.64 25th	0	0	6
December ...	53.7 12th	19.7 20th	38.7	43.7	33.7	12	4.15	25	0.89 31st	11	0	3
Year ...	76.9 Aug. 6th	19.7 Dec. 20th	50.1	57.5	42.7	33	23.58	169	0.89 Dec. 31st	18	13	32
1937 Figures ...	82.4 July 3rd	22.1 Nov. 22nd	48.7	56.0	41.5	71	26.50	171	1.22 Oct. 23rd	32	14	60

Drainage and Sewerage:

No alterations have been made in the main outfall sewers of the district during the year.

New branch sewers have been provided in connection with Private Street Works and Housing Estate development.

A separate system of sewers exists in this district for storm water and foul drainage. The main foul outfall from this district connects into the City sewer at the junction of Mansfield Road and Valley Road, the sewage being ultimately dealt with at the Corporation's Disposal Works, Stoke Bardolph.

The net cost for Sewers and Sewage Disposal for the year ending 31st March, 1938, amounted to £3,027 18s. 3d., including Loan Charges, equivalent to 8.21d. in terms of a Rate in the £ for the district.

Rivers and Streams:

I have no further remarks to add to those in previous reports regarding the few minor brook-courses in the district.

Closet Accommodation:

The following table gives the various types of Closets in use in the district at the end of December, 1938 :—

Water Closets.	Waste Water Closets.	Privy Middens.	Pail Closets.
5,278	*230	0	21

* end of 1937 = 345 W.W.C.

Slop Closets.—Under the provisions of Section 47 of the Public Health Act, 1936, the Ministry of Health sanctioned the raising of a loan for the replacement of 175 of these closets with water-closets. 115 of this number had been completed at the end of 1938, leaving a balance of 60 closets still outstanding. Tenders will be invited for the remaining 175 closets during 1939.

Pail Closets.—Owing to the new sewers provided in connection with the Council's Coppice Road Housing Estate, it is now possible to convert the twelve pail closets at Provident Place or Fells Cottages. The old drains from this property, which emptied into a roadside dyke, have been disconnected and re-connected to the public sewer. A scheme for converting the Pail Closets has been prepared and Tenders obtained. It is hoped to complete the work before this Report is published.

Public Cleansing:

The purchase of the new 10-cubic yard Freighter Refuse Vehicle, which was put into service on 1st June, 1938, made it necessary to revise the routine of collection. The two main units for the weekly collection are the 10-cubic yard Freighter and the 7-cubic yard Leyland, each with driver and four loaders, except on Wednesdays when the 5-cubic yard Albion vehicle, a relief driver and one loader taken from the other vehicles, is utilised on the outlying or straggling parts of the district. This system enables the work to be completed each Saturday morning by 10.30, after which time the vehicles are thoroughly washed down and serviced.

The Albion vehicle is also used during holiday periods with additional temporary (unemployed) men, and in the event of breakdowns to the other vehicles.

The scavenging vehicles removed 13 lots of bedding, etc., and 27 accumulations of refuse, etc., from premises during the year. This class of work is usually dealt with on Saturday mornings.

The bin trucks continue to be used by the loaders with satisfactory results.

The Daybrook Tip will be completed at the end of April. This tip was commenced in August, 1936, and it is pleasing to record the fact that not one complaint was received during the whole time the tip has been in use, although the situation is only a few yards from Daybrook Square and abuts up to the Bowling Green and Tennis Courts in the Arnot Hill Park. During the three years we have not been troubled with rats, crickets, fire or offensive odours. The biggest problem was at week-ends, when crows from the adjoining rookery carried on digging operations.

I now record my appreciation of the way in which the two men on the tip have carried out their work with the minimum of trouble, also of the work of the collection staff, especially during the prolonged bad weather of the past winter.

The disposal of refuse will be re-started at the Dorket Head Tip, Calverton Road; this will be available for a number of years.

Trade Refuse.—In accordance with the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936, a scale of charges for the Collection of Trade Refuse has been adopted. This came into operation on the 1st October, 1938. Briefly the charges are as follows:—1 bin or the equivalent capacity allowed free; 1d. per bin per week for each subsequent bin, payable half-yearly. Quantities of refuse 5s. 0d. per load, payable on demand.

The following summary is taken from the Official Report of the Ministry of Health on Public Cleansing—Costing Returns, for the year ended 31st March, 1937:—

	Collection.	Disposal.	Total.
	£	£	£
AVERAGE YEARLY COST PER 1,000 POPULATION :			
96 districts under 30,000	126	39	163 <i>a</i> .
Average for 344 districts	142	63	205 <i>b</i> .
Arnold	91	19	110
	£	£	£
AVERAGE YEARLY COST PER 1,000 HOUSES :			
97 districts under 30,000	482	158	631 <i>c</i> .
Average for 345 districts	528	235	767 <i>d</i> .
Arnold	313	66	379
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
AVERAGE INCLUSIVE COST PER TON :			
14 districts under 30,000	11 9	5 2	16 10 <i>e</i>
Average for 229 districts	8 7	2 10	11 2 <i>f</i>
Arnold	6 8	1 5	8 1

a—117 districts.

d—376 „

b—375 districts.

e—15 „

c—118 districts.

f—251 „

CLEANSING SERVICE.

HOUSE AND TRADE REFUSE.

Table showing costs for the Year ended 31st March, 1939.

Item.	Particulars.	1. Collection, with depreciation or loan charges included or excluded.		2. Disposal, with depreciation or loan charges included or excluded.		Total, with depreciation or loan charges included or excluded.	
		Included (3)	Excluded (4)	Included (5)	Excluded (6)	Included (7)	Excluded (8)
(1)	(2)						
		£	£	£	£	£	£
A.	<i>Revenue Account.</i>						
	Gross Expenditure	2,172	1,853	360	318	2,532	2,171
B.	Gross Income ...	10	10	7	7	17	17
C.	Net cost ...	2,162	1,843	353	311	2,515	2,154
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
D.	<i>Unit Costs.</i>						
	Gross Expenditure per ton ...	8 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 3 $\frac{1}{4}$
E.	Gross income per ton ...	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$
F.	Net cost, per ton...	8 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 7	8 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
G.	Net cost, per 1,000 houses or premises from which refuse is collected	372 15	2317 15 2	60 17 3	53 12	5433 12	5371 7 7
H.	Net cost per 1,000 population ...	109 3 10	93 1 7	17 16 7	15 14	2127 0 5	108 15 9
		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
J.	<i>Rate Poundage.</i>						
	Net cost; equivalent rate in the £ ...	5.54	4.73	0.91	0.80	6.45	5.52
K.	Percentage of J to total rates in the £ ...	3.80%	3.24%	0.62%	0.55%	4.42%	3.78%

1. Total refuse collected (in tons) estimated 5,250
2. Population 19,800
3. Area (Statute acres) 4,505
4. Weight (in cwts.) per 1,000 population per day (364 days to year) 14.5
5. Number of houses and premises 5,800
6. Rateable Value £101,644
7. Product of a penny rate £390
8. Total rates in the £ 12s. 2d.
9. Method of Collection

Mechanical vehicles ...

No. of Vehicles.	Percentage of refuse collected.
1	44.9%
1	39.2%
1	15.9%

10. Method of Disposal—Controlled tipping 100%.
11. Average length of haul to point of disposal 1 mile.

General information :—

	<i>Hired.</i>	<i>Albion.</i>	<i>Leyland.</i>	<i>Freighter.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
No. of loads ...	116	553	1,320	823	2,812
Mileage ...	—	1,621	3,372	2,001	6,994
Miles per load ...	—	2.93	2.55	2.43	2.59
Petrol (galls.) ...	—	272	619	489	1,380
Miles per gallon .	—	5.96	5.45	4.09	5.07

	£	s.	d.
Wages (inclusive)	1,870	5	6
Bills	284	0	3
Loan charges	360	15	0
Total Cost	£2,515	0	9

Cost per head per year	2s. 6½d.
Cost per house per year	8s. 8d.

REVIEW OF SCAVENGING COSTS, 1919—1939.

Financial Year ending.	Bills, Repairs, &c.	Wages.	Horses Keep.	Loan charges Capital expenditure.	TOTAL.	Popula- tion.	Cost per head.	No. of Houses.	Cost per House.	Equivalent Rate in £
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		s. d.		s. d.	d.
31st March, 1919	42 11 0	971 18 8	286 0 0	—	1,300 9 8	11,670	2 2½			
" 1920	134 9 11	1,235 2 3	219 10 2	—	1,589 2 4	11,735	2 8½			
" 1921	74 3 9	1,419 10 7	410 4 4	—	1,893 18 8	11,800	3 2½	2,743	13 9½	
" 1922	81 4 1	1,400 1 0	362 1 2	—	1,843 6 3	11,990	3 1			
" 1923	42 2 9	1,389 15 0	217 7 5	—	1,649 6 0	12,100	2 8½			
" 1924	39 13 3	1,393 3 1	186 18 10	—	1,619 15 2	12,090	2 8½			
" 1925	51 16 0	1,350 1 2	243 17 8	—	1,645 14 10	12,160	2 8½			
" 1926	229 1 8	1,585 0 8	273 13 9	—	2,087 16 1	12,300	3 4½			
TOTAL for 8 Years	...	...	—	...	£13,629 9 0	95,845	—			
AVERAGE Total per Year	...	...	...	...	£1,703 13 8	11,981	2 10½			
31st March, 1927	162 16 11	1,538 16 9	277 9 7	Chcv. ; 313 6 6	1,979 3 3	12,540	3 2			12.7
" 1928	152 9 4	1,392 5 6	182 16 0	Albion 490 0 0	2,040 17 4	12,820	3 2½			11.02
" 1929	178 12 8	1,309 6 6	136 3 8	—	1,624 2 10	12,980	2 6			10.77
" 1930	465 4 4	1,216 12 8	40 0 0	—	2,211 17 0	13,490	3 3½	3,736	8 9½	7.76
" 1931	387 1 6	1,260 19 2	—	Loans 53 17 11	1,648 0 8	14,470	2 3½	3,956	8 4½	6.48
" 1932	350 11 10	1,302 5 4	—	48 17 9	1,652 17 2	14,620	2 3½	4,220	8 9½	6.10
" 1933*	291 0 7	1,509 16 11	—	—	1,854 15 5	15,010	2 5½	4,575	8 5½	6.48
" 1934*	408 8 10	1,478 14 7	—	—	1,936 1 2	15,360	2 6½			6.72
TOTAL for 8 Years	...	...	...	...	£14,947 14 10	111,290	—			
AVERAGE Total per Year	...	...	...	...	£1,868 9 4	13,911	2 8½			
31st March, 1935*	368 2 9	1,510 10 6	—	113 7 9	1,992 1 0	15,550	2 6½	4,650	8 6½	6.11
" 1936*	280 6 9	1,548 16 2	—	165 16 0	1,994 18 11	16,250	2 5½	4,890	8 2	5.68
" 1937*	255 4 2	1,604 8 5	—	161 4 1	2,020 16 8	18,270	2 2½	5,320	7 7	5.66
" 1938*	352 3 2	1,701 2 7	—	157 3 0	2,210 8 9	19,000	2 4	5,600	7 10½	5.89
" 1939*	284 0 3	1,870 5 6	—	360 15 0	2,515 0 9	19,800	2 6½	5,800	8 8	6.45

* Refuse Tip Labour and Loans Included.

Sanitary Inspection of Area

TOTAL NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS	...	...	6,040
(including 2,188 by Assistant, W. Pembleton)			
Shops and Trading premises	...	..	353
Slaughterhouses	...	...	765
Bakehouses	...	...	1
Cowsheds	...	...	10
Dairies	...	...	11
Scavengers and Refuse Tip, &c.	...	...	525
Nuisances, complaints, general repairs, etc.	..	...	998
Housing Inspections	...	...	891
Housing—Preliminary Slum Clearance Survey	..		388
Housing (Overcrowding) Inspections	...	...	102
Caravans	...	...	16
Infectious Diseases	...	...	85
Factories and Workshops	...	...	7
Rats and Mice Destruction	...	...	83
Baths—Public	...	...	224
Council and Committee Meetings, &c.	...	...	107
Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	393
Replacement of Waste-water Closets	...	...	1,081
Number of Callers received at Office	...	...	1,658
„ „ Inward Telephone calls received	...		345
„ „ Outward Telephone calls made	...		343

Notices:

Particulars of notices served and complied with during the year are as follows :—

	Informal Notice.	Statutory Notice.	Complied with.
HOUSING :			
Notice of Inspection	—	14	14
Notice of Meeting <i>re</i> D.O.'s... ..	—	25	25
Orders for Demolition	—	129	92
Notice of Demolition Orders (to Quit)	—	1	—
Other Correspondence	101	—	101
Overcrowding	10	12	22
Certificates as to Persons displaced	—	12	12
TOTALS ...	111	193	266
PUBLIC HEALTH, &c. :			
Cowsheds and Dairies	3	—	3
Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc.	1	—	1
Yard Paving	19	—	11
General Defects	69	—	56
Drainage	105	12	111
Water Supply and Sinks	26	—	21
Refuse Receptacles	98	—	96
Trade Refuse	336	—	336
Contamination of Food	1	—	1
Keeping of Animals	3	—	3
Rats and Mice	31	—	31
Smoke Abatement	2	—	2
Pollution of Watercourse	4	—	4
Offensive Deposits on Land	4	—	2
Infectious Diseases	24	—	24
Requests to Surveyor's Dept.	89	—	89
Closet Accommodation	64	208	179
W.W.C.'s—Certificates of Completion	—	34	34
Notices of Accepted Tenders	59	—	59
Tender Forms to Contractors... ..	363	—	363
TOTALS ...	1,301	254	1,426
MISCELLANEOUS :			
General Correspondence	220	—	—
School I.D. Notices	77	—	—
Official Orders	303	—	—
Notices of Meetings	204	—	—
Reports To Committees	30	—	—
TOTAL ...	834	—	—

Legal Proceedings:

No police court proceedings were instituted during the year under the Public Health Laws or other Acts of Parliament affecting the duties of your Health Department.

Disinfection:

Forty-six premises have been disinfected during the year, as follows :—

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	34
Diphtheria	...	...	...	1
Phthisis	...	...	...	6
Cancer	...	...	...	3
Others	...	...	...	2

Mattresses, beds and bedding have been removed in 13 instances, and taken to the tip and destroyed.

Disinfectants have been supplied by the Department for various uses in 848 instances.

Disinfestation:

Seven houses including one Council house were dealt with by the department during the year for the eradication of bugs or as a precautionary measure.

The whole of the 49 Slum Clearance tenants were supplied with disinfectants and special soaps for cleansing purposes prior to the occupation of new houses. The 66 Coppice Estate houses were scrubbed out by the tenants under the supervision of the department, suitable advice as to cleanliness and usage of the premises being given at the same time. Liquid disinfectants and insecticides are given out from the Office as occasion requires.

Seventy-one premises were dealt with during the year as regards infestation from ants, cockroaches, mosquitoes, etc.

Rats and Mice Destruction:

This work continues to receive the active interest of the department, and every assistance is given to occupiers of premises regarding the destruction of rats and mice. Eighty-three visits were made in connection with this work, and 126 packets of poison (Red Squill biscuits) have been supplied from the office, with good results.

One hundred and thirty-three infested premises were dealt with during the year.

The chief trouble from rat infestation usually arises on newly developed building estates, and in those districts with convenient flower gardens, rockeries and shrubberies, coupled with the practice of throwing food indiscriminately on the lawns for the birds. This is a very bad practice and usually results in complaints being made to the office that the garden is over-run with rats.

I feel I must repeat my previous warning, viz. :—NO FOOD—NO RATS.

Rat Week.—No extra-ordinary action was taken during Rat Week as I feel the keen interest shown by the public in recent years has done a great deal to remove the sources of serious rat infestation in this district.

Premises and Occupations controlled by Byelaws or Regulations:

No special action has been necessary with regard to these premises, and the conditions remain the same as stated in previous Reports.

Shops and Offices:

No statutory action has been taken for contraventions under the Shops Act, 1934.

There are quite a number of matters requiring attention under this heading, but owing to pressure of other work it has been impossible to deal with the same during the year under review.

Camping Sites:

There are no camping sites within the Urban District and no applications have been received for licences for the use of land for this purpose.

Informal action was taken on the 27th May, with reference to trailer vans, tents, etc. (hawkers) occupying land on the Ollerton Road, near to Leapool and Lime Lane. The farmer's attention was drawn to the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936, and the owner of the land was also requested to take action in this matter. The vans, etc., were subsequently removed without recourse to further action by the Council.

Smoke Abatement:

It is pleasing to record the great improvement which has been observed in the past twelve months regarding the emission of smoke from factory chimneys.

It was only necessary to make two verbal cautions during the year, and no formal observations were recorded by the Department. One nuisance from the smoke of a locomotive passing over the Daybrook Bridge was reported to the Railway Company concerned.

The major smoke trouble in this district arises from the furnace fires of domestic greenhouses and I am sorry to say the Council's estates are not immune from this trouble. The smoke is usually due to one or a combination of the following causes—excessive or inexperienced stoking, bad fuel, defective chimneys and decrepit furnaces. Very often these domestic greenhouses are subjected to intensive use, with £ s. d. as the sole objective on the part of the owner, and the neighbours' washing and paintwork are left to the mercy of the smoke,

Baths:

Two new Dressing Rooms (22 feet x 10 feet 3 inches) for boys and girls attending school swimming classes have been erected during the year. These rooms are complete with hot and cold showers and fully furnished for convenience and comfort.

The whole of the steam heating apparatus has been overhauled and improved and new radiators provided in the Private Baths.

The steam vessels and plant were dismantled for examination by the Insurance Co. in December, and the necessary repairs effected.

Turning now to the use of the Baths during 1938, I am sorry to say that owing to the bad weather during the summer months, attendances and receipts were below the average.

The following figures are taken from the Council's Abstract of Accounts for the year ending 31st March, 1938 :—

		£	s.	d.
General Expenditure	...	892	6	4
Loan Charges	... ..	543	4	5
	Total	1,435	10	9
Income	... ..	511	2	7
Net Cost to Rates	...	£924	8	2

Equivalent to a Rate of 2½d. in the £.

Attendances and Receipts :—

	Jan. 1937 to Dec. 1937.			Jan. 1938 to Dec. 1938.		
	Admit- tances.	Receipts.		Admit- tances.	Receipts.	
		£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Gent's Swimming Bath ...	4,344	71	17 11	3,970	66	2 8
Jun. Gent's do. do.	2,228	27	17 0	1,578	19	14 6
Boys do. do.	6,768	56	3 10	5,507	45	17 10
Gent's Private Baths ...	2,003	41	14 7	2,198	45	15 10
Ladies Swimming Bath ...	2,505	41	10 9	1,948	32	9 4
Jun. Ladies do. do. ...	746	9	6 6	601	7	10 3
Girls do. do. ...	5,927	49	7 1	5,353	44	12 2
Ladies Private Baths ...	756	15	15 0	758	15	15 10
Swimming Clubs ...	3,900	58	10 0	4,880	73	4 0
Tuition, Towels, &c. ...	—	28	15 7	—	32	11 8
Admission ...	1,486	6	3 10	1,347	5	12 3
School-Children—Arnold	12,460	40	0 0	13,286	40	0 0
Haywood School ...	2,526	10	10 6	1,738	7	4 10
Miners' Swimming Bath...	1	—	0 2	7	0	1 2
Miners' Private Baths ...	222	2	15 6	243	3	0 9
Weighing Machine ...	—	0	4 5	—	—	—
Total	45,872	460	12 8	43,414	439	13 1

Disposal of the Dead :

I append herewith certain information respecting the Cemetery for which I am indebted to Mr. H. Lane, Cemetery Superintendent.

The total number of interments from the opening of the Cemetery in July, 1879, to 31st December, 1938, was 9,517.

Yearly Interments—1929	...	...	254
1930	...	...	232
1931	...	...	271
1932	...	...	276
1933	...	...	306
1934	...	...	318
1935	...	...	248
1936	...	...	309
1937	...	...	332
1938	...	...	333

Interments for twelve months ending 31st December, 1938 :—

Month.			Residents.	Non-residents.	Total.
January	...	...	11	17	28
February	...	...	12	11	23
March	...	...	23	24	47
April	...	...	9	15	24
May	...	...	18	17	35
June	...	...	15	11	26
July	...	...	9	14	23
August	...	...	12	15	27
September	...	...	9	10	19
October	...	...	15	10	25
November	...	...	10	13	23
December	...	...	16	17	33
TOTALS			159	174	333
Percentage of Total 1938			47.7	52.3	
1937			48.8	51.2	

The Annual Report of your Rating and Valuation Officer and Collector shows the following Cemetery Fees, etc., collected :—

1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.
£1,551	£1,444	£1,526	£1,538	£1,762	£2,102	£2,119

SECTION D.—HOUSING.

Slum Clearance:

The year 1938, proved one of the busiest experienced by the department, in an endeavour to complete the first five-year programme before the 31st December, 1938, in order to obtain the Government subsidy of £2 5s. 0d. per person displaced.

Under the new Housing Financial Provisions this form of subsidy has been repealed and a new subsidy of £5 10s. 0d. per house per annum for 40 years substituted, for houses erected for Overcrowding and Slum Clearance purposes.

Sixty-six houses were erected during the year, 64 on the Council's Coppice Housing Estate and a further two in Ravenswood Road :—

Houses.		Bedrooms.		Total accommodation for persons provided.
44	...	2	...	176
18	...	3	...	90
4	...	4	...	28
—				—
66				294
==				==

Twelve certificates were issued by the department, as required by the Housing Act, certifying the displacement of 296 persons, so that the maximum subsidy will be claimed on the accommodation provided, viz. :—294 x £2 5s. 0d., or £661 10s. 0d. per year for 40 years. This does not mean that 296 persons were actually re-housed in the 66 houses, but includes 34 cases of families who removed privately from condemned houses to other accommodation. Seventeen cases other than Slum Clearance families were accommodated in the Coppice Road Estate, so that the 66 houses erected have been the means of relieving 100 cases of bad housing conditions.

Five Year Programme.—This programme was completed to schedule time (31st December, 1938) as regards families, the only remaining cases being 36 persons living alone in condemned property. These persons are chiefly aged persons and pensioners. Your Council have authorised the erection of 36 one-bedroomed bungalows for re-housing these particular cases and it is hoped to complete these ready for occupation before the end of 1939.

The following table summarises the position of your five-year Slum Clearance Programme at the 31st December, 1938 :—

	Houses.	
	31-12-38.	31-3-38.
Houses which have been vacated or demolished under Part II of the Act	120	65
Houses which have been made fit after undertakings by Owners ...	28	28
Totals ...	148	93
Houses in respect of which action is necessary but was not completed by 31st December, 1938	36	91
Total Programme ...	184	184

Additional Slum Clearance.—Your Medical Officer of Health and myself are instructed to prepare and submit a further five-year programme of slum clearance, and provision for re-housing has been made in your Council's five-year Programme of Capital Expenditure, as follows :—

Year.	Number of Houses.			Estimated Cost.
				£
1940-41	...	35	...	12,250
1941-42	...	35	...	14,000
Total	...	70	...	£26,250

Overcrowding:

The position as regards overcrowding in the district at the end of the year was as follows :—

				Council Houses.	Private Houses.	Total.
Number of cases recorded from Survey, 30th April, 1936, and reported to Ministry of Health on Form C				...	...	...
				24	28	52
Cases at 31st December, 1937				...	...	...
Cases abated during 1938				...	...	...
				22	18	40
				7	—	7
				15	18	33
New cases arising during 1938				...	...	...
				1	1	2
Total cases at 31st December, 1938				...	...	...
				16	19	35

Your Council have included in the Five-year programme of Capital Expenditure for the erection of 20 houses for the abatement of overcrowding, as follows :—

Year.	Number of Houses.			Estimated Cost.
				£
1940-41	...	10	...	3,500
1941-42	...	10	...	3,500
Total	...	20	...	£7,000

During the year 12 Certificates have been issued to owners, agents, etc., relating to the "permitted numbers" for 117 dwelling-houses.

Three of the worst cases of overcrowding, due to very large numbers of inmates in families, were abated during the year by displacement into the new four-bedroomed houses on the Coppice Housing Estate.

Bungalows for Aged Persons:

In addition to the 36 bungalows required for persons living alone in condemned property to complete the Council's Five-year Slum Clearance Programme, application has been made to the Ministry of Health for permission to erect a further 12 bungalows for aged persons during 1939-40. These 48 bungalows will be erected on Atherley's land, Front Street, recently acquired by the Council for housing purposes. I am hoping the bungalows will be erected and occupied before the winter of 1939.

Houses owned by the Local Authority :

(1)	Arnot Hill Road	...	...	...	...	12 houses
(2)	Grove Estate	...	...	...	...	119 „
(3)	St. Albans Road	...	...	...	...	18 „
(4)	Brookfield Estate	...	...	...	...	277 „
(5)	Ravenswood Estate (Slum Clearance)	...				28 „
(6)	„ „ (Bungalows—Aged Persons)	...	...	...	...	10 „
(7)	Bond Street Area (Slum Clearance)	...				8 „
(8)	Fire Station Houses	...	...	...		10 „
(9)	Arnot Hill Park	...	...	...		2 „
(10)	Coppice Road Estate (Slum Clearance)	...				64 „
TOTAL						<u>548</u> „

In addition to these newly erected houses, the Council have acquired various old properties for Street Improvements, etc.

Applications for Council Houses :

The following summarises the number of applications still on the Council's waiting list for Council houses at the 31st December, 1938. These applications have all been renewed since September, 1938 :—

Applications from persons living in rooms	...	4
„ „ „ „ with parents	...	10
„ „ Single persons	...	13
„ „ Householders	...	105
„ „ persons residing outside the urban district	...	10
Total	...	<u>142</u>

The average number on the waiting list for the last five years was 158.

The Housing Sub-Committee have dealt with the following new tenancies, re-lets and exchanges.

Sixty-six houses erected for Slum Clearance purposes :—

Slum Clearance	...	...	...	49
Overcrowding	...	...	...	3
Persons in Rooms	...	...	...	3
Bad Housing conditions	...	...	...	1
Medical cases	...	...	...	4
Aged persons	...	...	...	5
Demolition — Front Street Improve- ment	...	...	...	1
New houses				66

Re-lets, etc., of existing houses :—

Householders	...	...	...	15
Persons in rooms	...	...	...	8
Demolitions	...	...	...	2
Overcrowding	...	...	...	7
				32

Twelve exchanges of existing tenancies of Council houses were granted.

Housing Rents :

I am indebted to Mr. T. Gretton, your Collector and Rating Officer, for the following extract from his Financial Statement for the year ending 31st March, 1939 :—

Total Housing Rents collected	...	...	...	£11,297
Total Arrears of Rent	...	...	...	£27

The figures for previous years are as follows :—

	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
Rents collected	£6,266	£7,822	£8,799	£10,031	£10,731	£10,769	£10,951
Arrears	£10	£14	£23	£49	£59	£48	£37

HOUSING STATISTICS.

Number of New Houses erected during the year :

(a) Total houses erected	...	...	...	...	...	293
(i.) By the Local Authority	...	...	...	...	...	70
(ii.) By other Local Authorities	...	...	...	...	...	0
(iii.) By Private Enterprise	...	...	...	...	...	223

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for Housing Defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,097
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,358

(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	...	...	...	...	...	455
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	...	1,279
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	67
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	1,030

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices :

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	642
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :

A. Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—						
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	...	...	0
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—						
(a) By owners	...	...	...	...	...	0
(b) By local authority in default of owners	...	...	...	...	...	0
B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—						
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	...	...	...	175
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—						
(a) By owners	...	...	...	...	...	0
(b) By local authority in default of owners	...	...	...	...	...	115
C. Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Acts, 1936 :—						
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	...	...	...	55
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	...	...	55
D. Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :						
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	...	...	...	0
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	...	...	...	...	...	0

4. Housing Act, 1936—Part IV.—Overcrowding:

(a)	(i)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	35
	(ii)	Number of families dwelling therein	36
	(iii)	Number of persons dwelling therein	277
(b)		Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	2
(c)	(i)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	7
	(ii)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	60
(d)		Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	0
(e)		Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report	—

SECTION E.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.**(a) Milk Supply:**

The number of registered retail purveyors of milk in the district remains at 22.

The premises have not received the same supervision as in previous years owing to pressure of other duties, but I find the owners are always willing to comply with the statutory rules and regulations relative to their trade. The following licences under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936, were renewed during the year :—

One Pasteuriser's Licence.

One Dealer's Licence for "Tuberculin-Tested" Milk.

One Supplementary Licence for "Tuberculin-Tested" Milk.

One Supplementary Licence for "Pasteurised" Milk.

There are 17 premises within the district registered for milk production ; these have been kept under supervision and no serious contraventions were observed.

As regards the production and distribution of milk in general, I feel that the same time should be devoted to this important item, as that given to meat inspection, but under existing conditions and with the numerous other statutory duties imposed on the Health Department, it is impossible to carry this out to my satisfaction.

Summary of samples of milk taken in the district by the Food and Drugs Dept., as compared with previous years :—

1931.	Samples taken	21	Genuine	13	Adulterated	8
1932.	"	36	"	36	"	0
1933.	"	41	"	37	"	4
1934.	"	43	"	41	"	2
1935.	"	23	"	22	"	1
1936.	"	40	"	32	"	8
1937.	"	37	"	27	"	10
1938.	"	33	"	31	"	2

The following samples were tested by the "Gerber" Tester :—

1931.	Samples taken	102	Correct	67	Incorrect	35	(34.3%)
1932.	"	"	120	"	92	"	28 (23.3%)
1933.	"	"	111	"	78	"	33 (29.7%)
1934.	"	"	78	"	74	"	4 (5.13%)
1935.	"	"	66	"	64	"	2 (3.03%)
1936.	"	"	49	"	41	"	8 (16.33%)
1937.	"	"	83	"	58	"	25 (30.12%)
1938.	"	"	75	"	56	"	19 (25.33%)

(b) Meat and Other Foods:

The following animals were examined at the time of slaughter in accordance with the Public Health (Meat) Regulations :—

Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Calves.	Total.
533	2,058	776	24	3,391

Unsound Food:

The following table shows particulars of carcasses inspected and condemned :—

	Cattle.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed	533	50%	24	2,058	776
Number inspected	533	50%	24	2,058	776
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	1	—	Nil	Nil	3
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	14	—	Nil	1	4
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis ...	2.81	—	—	0.05	0.90
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY.					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	1	—	Nil	Nil	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	14	—	Nil	Nil	3
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	2.81	—	—	—	0.64

Details of the meat condemned, all of which was voluntarily surrendered and destroyed, are as follows :—

BEEF.

1 whole carcase and all organs	...	Generalised Tuberculosis.
9 sets of offals	...	Localised Tuberculosis.
2 sets lungs, kidneys and fat	...	„ „
3 livers	...	„ „
1 whole carcase and all organs	...	Septicæmia.
11 livers	...	Flukes.
1 liver	...	Inflammation.
1 „	...	Echinococcus.
1 „	...	Cavernous Angioma.

PORK.

1 whole carcase and all organs	...	Generalised Tuberculosis.
1 whole carcase and all organs (Porker).	...	Emaciation and Mesenteric Tuberculosis.
1 pluck	...	Localised Tuberculosis.
2 livers	...	„ „
2 whole carcasses and all organs	...	Generalised Dropsy and Fever (emergency slaughter).
1 whole carcase and all organs	...	Acute Swine Erysipelas.
1 pluck	...	Necrosis.
1 „	...	Unsound.
1 liver	...	Necrosis.
1 „	...	Cirrhosis.

MUTTON.

1 liver	...	Flukes.
---------	-----	---------

MISCELLANEOUS.

3 Rabbits	...	Unsound.
-----------	-----	----------

Four hundred and fifteen more animals were slaughtered and examined in 1938, than in 1937, the percentage of diseased animals remains the same.

It might prove interesting to members to give the figures for previous years. From these figures it is possible to trace the growth of the population, and the general conditions as regards employment in the district together with the associated spending capacity.

Year.		Number of Animals.		Increase or Decrease.		Increase based on 1938.
1928	...	1,225	...	—	...	2,166
1929	...	1,355	...	130	...	2,036
1930	...	2,115	...	760	...	1,276
1931	...	2,574	...	459	...	817
1932	...	3,019	...	445	...	372
1933	...	2,865	...	— 254	...	526
1934	...	2,948	...	83	...	443
1935	...	2,779	...	— 169	...	612
1936	...	3,019	...	240	...	372
1937	...	2,976	...	— 43	...	415
1938	...	3,391	...	415	...	—

Slaughter-houses:

The six annual licences were renewed for a further twelve months.

Although these premises cannot be regarded as being ideal, especially due to the fact of being situated in built-up areas, they have been well conducted by the occupiers.

The regulation lime-washing and cleansing has been strictly carried out, and no complaints were received from nearby residents as to noise from animals and nuisances.

Large scale improvements have been carried out at one slaughter-house, in the provision of new concrete floor, wall tiling and copper, also the erection of separate boiling or copper room, making-up room and hanging room.

Seven hundred and sixty-five visits were made during the year for the purpose of meat inspection, slaughtering and Byelaws. The minor contraventions observed were remedied immediately the butcher's attention was called to the same.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

The provisions of this Act relating to suffering of animals and the use of the humane killer has been well observed and in no instance was it necessary for me to issue a caution.

One Slaughterman's Licence to slaughter or stun animals was renewed during the year.

There are 29 such licences granted in this district ; these were originally issued for a period of three years and expire on the 31st December, 1939.

Six licences have been allowed to lapse since the Act first became operative,

Adulteration, Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food:

The following Table summarises the Report of the Public Analyst appointed for the County of Nottingham, upon the articles analysed by him under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 1875 to 1928, and of those examined by the Inspectors, taken in the Urban District of Arnold, during the year ending 31st December, 1938 :—

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST

Articles purchased by the Inspectors for Examination and Analysis.	Result of Analysis	Observations of Public Analyst.	Results of the Proceedings, if any, taken in respect of Adul- terated Samples.
Almonds, ground... 1	Genuine		
Health Salts ... 1	"		
Hock and Tongue . 1	"		
Lard ... 1	"		
Lemon Kali ... 1	"		
Mincemeat ... 1	"		
Milk ... 33	31 "		
	2 "	1. 18.1% added water, 33% deficient in fat.	This conviction was in respect of a sample taken on deliv- ery to an Arnold retailer.
		2. 15% deficient in fat ...	Fined £15. No action taken. This case comes under High Court decision Hunt v Richardson.
Milk, condensed ... 1	Genuine		
Parsley, dried ... 1	"		
Rice, ground ... 2	"		
Sausage Rolls ... 1	"		
Sponge Cakes ... 1	"		
Salmon, tinned ... 1	"		
Vinegar ... 1	"		
Strawberries, tinned 1	"		
Sultanas ... 1	"		
TOTALS ... 49			

**NUMBER OF INFORMAL SAMPLES OF MILK
TESTED BY THE INSPECTORS BY "GERBER
TESTER."**

		RESULT.	
		Correct.	Incorrect.
Number of Samples taken by the Inspectors	44	38	6
Number of Samples taken at Farms	—	—	—
Number submitted by Milk Vendors to the Inspectors ...	31	18	13
Totals	75	56	19

In conclusion, I respectfully beg to tender my sincere thanks and appreciation for the continued support and confidence extended to me throughout the year by Members of the Council, Dr. Francis, Medical Officer of Health, and other Officials of your Council.

I would also thank the workmen and staff under my charge, for the manner in which they have carried out their work and duties during the year.

I beg to remain,

Your obedient servant,

FRANK HARRISON,
Sanitary Inspector.

